NEW YORK HERALD.

PROTEST STORES, SO, TO LINES

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

RMS each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at to of the wender. None but Bank bills current in New York risk of the sender. None but Bank per copy, \$7 per annum. THE DAILY HERALD, two omts per copy, \$7 per annum. THE WEEKLY HERALD, encry Schwidge, at six cents per the WEEKLY HERALD, oncy Schwidge, at six cents mer copy, \$4 per annum to any part of ferout Britain, or \$612 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Fattion on the 1st, 1th and 21st of each month, at six (2stylograda Fattion on the 1st, 1th and 21st of each month, at six (2stylograda Fattion on the 1st, 1th and 21st of each month, at six (2stylograda Fattion on the 1st, 1th and 21st of each month, at six the per come, or \$2.75 per annum. copy or \$2 per annum.

**OLUNIARY OURRESPONDENCE, containing important arms, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not

rehan negated communications.

DVRTINEMENTS remerced energy day; advertisements incertal in the Where I Train, Family Hinald, and in the
Colloria and Enopean Editions.

JOH PRINTING executed with neutross, cheapnese and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIELO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-DAMON AND PYTHIAS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- LOVE AND MONEY LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERY THRATRE, Bowery -STARS AND STREETS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - Day and Evening-Carmola-Beams, Sea Lion and Grand Cu-

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-NIBLO'S SALOON, Breadway.-LLOTE'S MINSTRELS
BRILLS SUITS. SONGS. DANCES, &C.-BILLY PATTERSON. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. Sonos.

BOUDOUR PANTHEON, No. 609 Broadway -Mr. SAM New York, Monday, April 29, 1861.

OWR SUNDAY EDITION.

The price of the SUNDAY HERALD, to the pub-Hc, is hereafter to be THREE CENTS per copy. The price to agents and newsboys will be two CENTS. This increased price will not affect the public, because they have all along paid three cents to the newsmen for our Sunday edition; but the addition is of considerable importance to us in view of the enormous expenses we shall incar during the war for expresses, telegraphic despatches and messengers.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will do us a great favor and advance their own interests by sending their business notices to the office before NINE o'clock in the evening. Our circulation is now so large that the earlier our paper goes to press the earlier it will reach the hands of the public.

SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

Everything appears to go on favorably at the seat of war. The Northern troops in Washington are in good health and spirits. The Fifth regiment of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts regiments attended divine service yesterday in the Hall of Representatives, the bands supplying the sacred music on the occasion. The steemer City of Richmond, plying between Richmond and Philadelphia, was seized at the former port on the 18th, and a force of Virginia troops placed on board; but the captain subsequently obtained her release from Governor Letcher, and she arrived at Philadelphia he crews of the New York steam ers Jamestown and Yorktown, 60 men, and 120 passengers.

Large bodies of troops are said by the Richmond papers to be raising in all parts of Virginia and North Carolina, that batteries are being erected at Portsmouth Hospital and Crancy Island, mounted with Dahlgren guns, and that five volunteer companies from Georgia had arrived at Portsmouth. The ladies of Virginia, it appears, are feilowing the example of their sisters at the North, in manufacturing uniforms and clothing for the soldiers.

Twelve thousand troops in all had reached Aunapolis from the North up to Saturday, and it is stated that no more volunteers will be ordered unless they are fully equipped for service. It would appear that the preparations to receive the troops at Annapolis were very imperfect, and had not the weather been very mild, they would have suffered much. As it was, a thousand of them had to sleep in the open air on Friday night, and although there is abundance of provisions the commisariat was so badly managed that some of the troops were without food for twenty-four hours.

The Tenth Company of the Massachusetts Eighth regiment, under Captain Briggs, made a bold cos p on Friday night. They started for Baltimore in a steaming, cut out the receiving ship Alleghany, lying in the harbor, and anchored her safely under the sheltering gens of Fort McHeury.

The road from Annapolis to Washington is well protected by government troops, large bodies of men being posted at intermediate stations, so as to repel all attacks of the secessionists and keep the way open for our troops to the capital. General Butler, of the Massachusetts forces, says that there is a musket guarding every rail between Annapolis and Washington, so that the communication with Washington may be considered intact. Meantime the Superintendent of the railroad has been arrested for taking up the rails. The President ordered the Secretary of War to take possession of the road from the Junction to Annapolis, and the road from Baltimore to York, Pa., known as the Northern and Central road. There appears to be a panic among the residents of Annapolis, arising from its occupation by the federal army, for half the population are said to have left the city. Baltimore and Washington are reported by travellers from those cities to be perfectly quiet, and the regular lines of steamers are beginning to ply between the neighboring places.

We learn from Philadelphia that a proposition to act as arbitrators in the quarrel between the North and South has been made by Mr. C. J. ingersoll, of that city, to the five ex-Presidents Buchananan, Pierce, Fillmore, Tyler and Van Burenfrom which fossil court of arbitration, we need hardly say, nothing is to be expected. Little more of importance reached us from the seat of War yesterday.

The News.

THE PARTY NAMED IN THE PARTY OF PARTY AND PARTY.

The Firemen Zouaves, under the command of Col. Ellsworth, did not leave the city yesterday, as amounced, in consequence of the men not being fully armed and equipped. Large delegations of the Fire Departments of this city, Brook-lyn and Jersey City, assembled to take leave of their comrades, but from the cause above stated were disappointed. It is now positively announced

that they will leave for the seat of war to-day. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, has suggest ed that Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Pierce, Fillmore Tyler and Van Buren, become arbitrators to settle the existing difficulties between the North and South.

By a despatch from Annapolis we learn that on Saturday night the Tenth Company of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, in a steamtug, cut out the receiving ship Alleghany in Baltimore harbor, and placed her under the guns of Fort McHenry. The war was the topic discussed in every pulpit of the city yesterday, and the clergy of all deno minations, in their prayers, offered up a petition that the horrors of war might be softened, if not averted. In consequence of the pressure upon our columns, we are compelled to exclude all the reports of sermons. Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, Chaplain of the Twelfth regiment, who went with the regiment, and returned in the Baltic preached in the chapel Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. Impressive religious services were held at the camp, in Castle Garden, yesterday. Among the preachers on the war was the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, before the Second Unitarian Congregational Society, at the chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress streets. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached a sermon in favor of sustaining the Union and constitution In stirring terms he called upon his congregation to uphold the government, and suggested that the Plymouth Church volunteers should be effectively armed with revolvers.

We have advices from St. Domingo ratifying the ntelligence already published of the cession of the territory of the late republic to the Crown of Spain. Great excitement prevailed in Hayti in consequence of the action of Spain, and the Haytien government had protested against what is termed the innovation of Spain. It was feared that Spain would be demanding all territory acquired in conquest by the Haytiens from th Dominicans during the last fifteen years; and in that case the Haytiens will resist to the death. We also have our correspondence from Cuba, but the letters contain no news of importance.

By the arrival of the schooner Euphemia, Captain R. A. Bayley, we have advices from Porto Rico to the 14th inst. The market for provisions was abundantly supplied; lumber and coopers stuff also. Produce in much demand, and prices slightly advancing. Planters were anticipating more favorable news from the United States. Si gars may be quoted at \$3 37 a \$4 25. Molasse \$14 per 110 gallons. Coffee, \$12 50 a \$13. Freights for the United States dull; for Europe in great demand, £4 having been paid for the last charters. Exchange as per last advices. 500 troops had been taken from Ponce, per war steamer Herman Cortez, on the 12th, for St. John, Porto Rico, to replace those sent to St. Dominge. But little en-

thusiasm was manifested. The cotton market continued quite firm on Saturday and a speculative feeling continued to be manifested. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 13%c. a 14c. for middling uplands, with little or one to be had of that grade, classed as even lots. The receipts of flour being light the market was firmer and in good demand. Prices for most grades closed at an advance of about 5c. a 10c. per bbl. Southern four, under the influence of non intercourse, was beld at higher prices, while sales were fair. Wheat was n gred demand, and closed at an advance of ic. per bushel. Corn was firmer and in steady demand. and about ic. per bushel higher. Pork was unchanged; sales of mess were made at \$18.37 \(\) a \$15.50, and prime at \$13.25 a \$13.50. Beef was firmer and more active; extra mes sold at \$12. sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 708 hhds. chiefly refining goods, part at 450, a 450, a 450, and some ercery grades at 450, a 550, and 140 boxes at 450 a 650. The public sale of coffee comprised about 3,000 age. It drew a good company, but the sale was heavy and exhibited a decline estimated by some dealers at \$100, a 135, average 11-710. Freights were without charge of moment, and engagements were light.

The Coming Campaign.

The intelligence which is daily received from the seat of government, shows that the administration is alive to the responsibility of the task it has undertaken, and that the plans for the campaign which is about opening, have been formed with mature wisdom, and will be carried out with promptness and vigor. The war is, practically, in the hands of General Scott. Age has not obscured the intellect, or paralyzed the energies, of the veteran hero; and, under his auspices, there is no doubt that the "places and properties." of which possession has been usurped by rebels and traitors, will be recovered, ere the lapse of many months. Immense efforts are evidently being made, in every section of the North, to concentrate a large army upon the border State frontier, as speedily as possible. Levies of troops vill not be confined to seventy-five thousand men; but, if requisite, a force of three times that number, will be in the field, before the end of another month. Revolt in Maryland will be crushed out at once, and the safety of the national capital will be insured, by the occupation of every approach to it in Virginia.

It begins to be doubted by many, whether the boasts made by Jefferson Davis and his associates, that a Southern army would advance upon Washington, ever amounted to anything more than empty braggadocio. However this may be, the District of Columbia is secure from attack, now. There are troops enough there, to repulse any force which could be made available in that direction, and, with the thousands that will be added to their number, before the close of this week, it will be practicable for the administration to begin to act in the aggressive. That a blow should be struck, at the earliest possible moment, there is no doubt. Rebellion must be put down. where it has achieved its successes. Battles may be gained or lost, in the outset; but defeat, on either side, will instigate to new appeals to the fortune of war, and with the superiority in numbers and pecuniary means, possessed by the North, there can be no doubt what the result will be in the end.

Napoleon was wont to remark, of Austria, that she derived new strength from her reverses—that the Emperor had but to stamp his foot and legions sprang out of the ground. Were the South fortunate enough, against all expectation and probability, to gain victories, at the commencenent of the war, neither the courage, nor the confidence of the people in the non-slaveholding States, would flag for an instant. The class of population which is recruiting, in our large cities, the regiments forming for service. in behalf of the Union, can never be permanently worsted. Momentary repulse would good them to frenzy. They are ignorant of fear, and their numbers can be increased, indefinitely, from the ranks which send them forth to battle. They will display a characteristic, desperate, ferocious bravery, unequalled, unless in the annals of the Zouave battalions of Paris. They will pour down upon the villages and

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desolate track behind them, and inspire terror in whatever vicinity they approach. Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, New York alone, could supply a quarter of a million such devouring locusts of war, who would be enough, unaided, to secure the restoration of the Union to its pristine integrity.

The accounts which arrive from the Western and Northern States, demonstrate that the agricultural States of the republic, are not behind their Eastern brethren, in zeal for the great patriotic cause. One heart and one soul inspires the public mind everywhere; and the despatches from the War Department which are daily passing through this metropolis, to the different Governors of States, show that the activity of General Scott is untiring, and that an overwhelming manifestation of military strength, is on the eve of being made. There is every reason to hope that a bold, short, decisive campaign is in prospect; that, with an efficient blockade of the Southern coast, an invasion of the rebellious States on the frontier, and the occupation of the whole line of the Mississippi insurrection and disobedience of the laws, will be put an end to before the lapse of six months; and that, at such cost as the exigencies of the period demand, the country will very soon be restored to the prosperity and tranquillity which it enjoyed one year ago.

The Salutary Effects of the War. All are disposed to recognise the disastrous effects of war, particularly of civil war, in those States which become the theatre of action. But the ultimate beneficial influences of war to society are for the most part overlooked in its present devastations and horrors In the wise arrangements of Providence war seems to be a necessity-the result of a natural law for the preservation of society-just as much as storms and tempests, and whirlwinds and thunder are the results of natural laws and purify the atmosphere and render it salubrious to man and beast, while partially destructive to both. Partial evil is universal good. Without war society would become stagmant and corrupt, just as would the air we breathe without the agitation of the winds.

Without war and the sufferings which it en tails man would degenerate. Without war patriotism and heroism would die out from want of food. Without war society would become steeped in luxury and effeminacy, and the fighting element in the population, instead of being directed against a foreign foe, would be turned in upon itself. producing faction, and turbulence and disorder, or it would be sure to prey upon the peaceful and orderly portion of the community.

For half a century there has been no war on this soil, while our growth and prosperity have advanced too rapidly for health. Young America, North and South, was becoming almost spoiled for want of a fight. Had a foreign wan sprung up it would have saved the country from the affliction of a civil war, and it would have had the effect of uniting the people from Maine to Texas as one man. The statesmen of Europe find it absolutely necessary to engage in war in order to preserve law and order, and to prevent continual insurrection and revolution. The combative, quarrelsome element is removed from society and set apart, under a separate martial government, and the severest discipline, to encounter a similar element separated from the mass of the people in another nation. Mutual destruction is the result, to the great benefit and tranquillity of both nations.

The governments of Europe are seldom at a loss for a pretext for war; but they would invent one rather than let a discontented population, impatient for activity, prey upon property, subvert law and order, and embark in schemes of rebellion. In the case of th United States there was no cause for discontent among the people, and war could not result from poverty. The chief cause of the present war is excessive prosperity. All were too happy and too well off-too much fullness of blood. A little phlebotomy is necessary to relieve the nation of its plethora. Foreign nations would not attack us, because it was not their interest to do so. As we could get nobody else to fight with us, we must pitch into each other, and embark in a semi-civil wer. rather than have no war at all to gratify the fighting propensity.

When both sections have tried each other's mettle in a few battles, and both have suffered sufficiently from mutual extermination, then perhaps peace may be restored, and the belligerents may become better friends than ever, both having good reason to admire the pluck and courage of each other. The South in particular seems to be " blue moulded for want of a beating," and will never be satisfied of the warlike prowess of the North till it has felt its blows on the battle field. After that it may return to reason, and both sections may be come one nation again, united in the bonds of mutual interest and respect for each other's rights-abolitionism and secession being put down together, and North and South. East and West, ceasing forever to be the designations of party or the synonyms of sectional animosity.

The effect of this war will be to consume party politics and its corruptions, and the country will come out of the fire like gold purified of its dross, better and brighter than ever, while the chastisement will suffice for the next half century, and the star of empire will continue to shine brightly in the West, the admiration and the hope of the human race in the worn out nations of the Old World.

REPRISALS FOR THE INVASION OF WASHING-Tox .- The secessionists are threatening to capture Washington, and seeking to force Maryland out of the Union. If they persist in this game there will be terrible reprisals taken on them. The North do not wish to subjugate a single square mile of the South. but the North will not only not permit Maryland to secede, but will make it the battle ground against the Southern revolutionists. Washington must be held under all circumstances. The Northern people never will consent to the surrender of the command of the Chesapeake to the Confederate States. On the contrary, the invaders must be driven back, not only beyond the Potomac, but beyond the Roanoke; so that the attempt to take Washington will recoil upon themselves, and the reign of terror established in Virginia in driving out Union men will be averged by the loss of her territory and the shearing of her strength. Soon will there be such a force concentrated at Washington that it will be hopeless to attack i.; and that force will be sufficient to overawe Maryland, at the same time that it will present a living, impregnable wall against invasion

barks in the dangerous enterprise of invading Washington and revolutionizing Maryland, she will have her wings clipped in such a way as she never expected. The spirit of the North is aroused.

ENTHUSIASTIC PATRIOTISM OF THE NORTH-FREE WILL OFFERINGS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.-We publish in another column a table which proves more convincingly than any thing else can do how much the patriotic feel ing of the North is engaged in the present struggle. It is a statement of the amounts contributed by legislatures, corporations, societies. and individuals, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards as free will offerings to the government in aid of the war. These are entirely independent of loans from States or capitalists, and are absolute gifts, entailing no future obligations or responsibilities on the country. It should be added that the list is far from complete, and in cludes only such contributions as we have been able to hunt up from our files. Neither does it represent the sum total in each locality, as the subscriptions are still being actively carried on. The aggregate amount, as thus presented is \$11,239,000, of which New York city gives \$2,155,000, and our State Legislature \$3,000,000 And all this has been subscribed since the 15th of the present month.

Large as the amount is, however, it is far from representing the extent of the free will offerings made to the government by the North in the brief interval which has elapsed since the rebels commenced the war. Of sums below a thousand dollars subscribed by private individuals, and of which no mention is made in the statement to which we refer, it is no ex aggeration to set down the aggregate at \$5,000,000. If we take the average expenditure of each volunteer of the 250,000 men who are now drilling and under arms in the free States at \$10, it will give us a further amount of \$2,500,000. Besides these sums we may put down \$5,000,000 more for the contributions made by families towards the more comfortable outfit and equipment of such of their members as have taken up arms in defence of the national flag. And of casual sums given on the spur of the moment to applicants needing aid, in rifles, money or clothing, and of which no notice has been taken, the total is probably not far short of another \$5,000,000-These different amounts thus figure up:-

Contributions of \$1,000 and upwards. \$11,50,000 Centributions below \$1,000. 6,600,600 Experditure of volunteers (\$10 each) 2,500,000 Contributions of families to cutifit. 5,000,000 Casual centributions in money and ciothing. 5,000,000

Making an aggregate of nearly twenty-nine millions of dollars spontaneously donated to the government in less than a fortnight! Could the people of the South but have foreseen this wonderful unanimity of feeling and patriotic self devotion on the part of the North, it is safe to assume that the national flag would still have

been left floating over Fort Sumter. What a contrast do we find to all this energy and earnestness in the fact that of the first instalment of \$5,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 Confederate loan, issued more than two months since by the rebel government, only eight millions were bid. This does not show that the heart of the South is as thoroughly with the action of the Montgomery government as it is represented to be. Here all classes are prepared to contribute to the last dollar of their resources, not for purposes of vengeance or extermination, but for the sustainment of those glorious institutions the influence of which has done so much for human freedom all over the world.

THE DOLLAR SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE VOLUS-TREES.-A list is now open at this office for subscriptions in small sums, from a dollar upthe families of the gallant fellows who are offering their services to the government in the field from those who cannot afford to contribute more largely. We shall hand over the mount contributed every week to the Union ence Fund Committee, in Pine street, who will credit us with the same, and we shall also publish the names of the contributors and the amount subscribed regularly in our columns.

Dramatic and Musical Matters. been even worse than before. Mr. Forrest has given his peretofore never-failing play "Metamora" to thin houses at Niblo's, and the Circus for the off nights has lost it grist ne attraction. Mr. Edwin Booth has fared no bet-

er at the Winter Garden. Mr. Wallack has given th standard comedies to very thin houses, and the attendance at all the other theatres has declined proportion bly.
Two theatres-Niblo's and Wallack's-close this week for the season, and, from all that we can learn, there is no prospect that supple mentary sessons will be given at either of them. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Nixon to retire altogether from the management of Niblo's Garen. He has been a bold, energetic, enterprising ma

caser, and his place cannot be easily filled. The theatre

s in the market; rent \$35,000 per annum. The per-

ormance of to night, the last of the season, will be in aid

of the Volunteer Relief Fund. The play is "Damon and Pythias," Mr. Forrest as Damon. The gross receipts will be given to the Fund. Mr. Wallack leaves the old place to follow the up town movement, and gives up the personal management of the theatre which he has piloted so skilfully curing the pest nine years. All over the country the name of Wailack's has been synonymous with that of a pertectly well contucted theatrs; and, without doubt, the same reputation will attach itself to the new house. To night, " Love and Money" will be played; to-morrow, last night of the season, "Jessie Brown" and a steeling comedy, for the

benefit of Mr. Lester Wallack. The veteran manager will address the audience on this interesting occasion. Miss Laura Keene announces that the receipts of her theatre for this evening will be given to the Volunteer Fund. The ever blooming "Seven Sisters" will be given. At the Winter Garden Mrs. John Wood, a comedienm who occupies, as she deserves, the first place in the affec

tions of metropolitan audiences, and Mr. Jefferson, the

nest of American comedians, commence an engagement

n "Jenny Lind" and "The Governor's Wife. At the New Bowery theatre the chief attraction for this evening is a new patriotic drama, " The Stars and Stripes," by Mr. Charles Gaylor, a popular dramatist. On Tuesday, a benefit performance in aid of the Volunteer Rollof Fund.

Barnum offers a new bill for the week, The Bryant Minstrels give their new burlesque, the 'Sons of Malta," with other povelties. At Lleyd's Niblo's Saloon) we have the first appearance of a new

tenor, Beury Percey. OPERATIO MOVEMENTS .-- The Associated Artista bave all esturned to town, but have no special plans for the fu ture. Signor Muzio, however, is not an iele man, and we have no doubt that the public will hear from him in good time. Uliman has completed an arrangement with the directors of the Brooklyn Academy, and has engaged Lotti as his prima donna. Adelina Patti sailed recently from Havana for Europe direct. Stigetil was a passenger

by the Fulton, for Havre, on Saturday last.
The fifth and last concert of the Brooklyn Philbarmonic Society took place on Saturday evening. The or chestral performances were, as usual, marked by careful preparation. The only vocalist engaged was Miss Kellogg, who sang the "Polacca," from the "Purital," and the "Clara Louisa Polka" (Moreo's last composition), with great brilliancy. The chief attraction of the evening war, however, the debut of Mr. C. Koppitz, the flatts-a per former new to our public, but whose reputation in private circles had prepared for him a favocities of Virginia and Margiand, and leave a from the South. If Virginia, therefore, em- rable reception. Bis execution to wonderful, and

to perfect mastery over the instrument be united sentimest and feeling. Towards the ciese of the perform ances there was a call for the "Star Spangled Beauty but none of the artists engaged knowing the worts, two gentlemen from the audience came for eard and sans them with excellent effect, the whole house standing and joining in the chorus, and giving repeated rounds cheers at the termination of the air. There is some tak of the Society giving a grand extra concert in aid of the patriotic fund.

Charles Committee Committe

Signorina Plena, of whose talents as a first class dramutic vocalist we have had occasion to speak so favors bly in connection with the past operatio season, is about a return to Europe. It is to be regr tted that her arri val here from Rio Janeiro, at a time when all M. Muzio's engagements were completed, should have deprived us of the opportunity of hearing her more frequently. She is now entirely recovered from the illness under which she has been suffering, and is in excellent voice. Previous to her departure it is proposed to give her a complime many concert, at which the Associated Artists will appear for the first time since their return from Patiadelphia.

Personal Intelligence. Quite a number of distinguished personages left this city on Saturday, per the steamship Fulton, for Europe. Promi-nent among them may be mentioned the Hon Wm. L Dayton, Minister to Paris, with Mrs. Dayton, daughter, and Mr. Wm. Pennington, Secretary of Legation; Hon. Mr. Burlingame, Minister to Austria; Hon. George T Marsh, Minister to Turin, and lady; Captain John Britton United States Consul to Southampton; Mr. Charles L. Wil son, Secretary of Legation to London; Mr. W. S. Campbell United States Consul to Rotterdam: Mr. James S. Pike Minister to the Hague, with Mrs. and Miss Pike; William Vesey, United States Consul to Aik la Chapelle; Mr. James D. Putosm, United States Consul to Havre, with Mrs. Put nam and two children; General Miramon, wife, two chil drep, two servants, and Mr. Charles Miramon.

Captain J. M. Jeffrics, of the steamship City of Washington, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Machine Bonitez and family and Frank Loyenaz, of Havena, are stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Strator Baker and wife, of Oregon; Judge A. Finch, of Miwankee; H. C. Small, of Arkaneas; J. H. Eddreuge, of New York; B. T. Mills, of Massachusetts, and H. De Witt Hetelhies and family, of Fimira, are stopping at the Lafarge House. Ex-Governors Washburn, Gardner and Banks, of Massa

chusetts: Hon. Henry Wilson, J. W. Booth and T. K. Cummings of Boston; J. M. Cooper, of Fennsylvania; W. Frank and J. G. Bohne, of Mexico, and Mr. Van De Water of California, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. W. G. Weed and W. Tibley, of Albary; H. Pina, of Mexico; J. A. Ware, of Chicago: M. B. Morgan, A. S. Gallup and W. H. Greene, Jr., of Providence; H. Morris, of Pittsburg; E. L. Lawton and wife, and J. E. Cale, of St. Louis, and J. M. Bradley, of Providence, are stopping at the Astor House.

the Astor House.

Z. Pratt and wife, of Prattsville; J. M. Randell, of St. Louis; Judge Kilbreth, of Onio G. Woodward, of Callfornia; J. M. Kimball and wife, of Tennessee; Capt. Williams and wife of Connecticut; W. H. Ciarke and family, of Minnesots; H. Gillett, of Canada; W. C. Newhall, of Virginia; Dean Richmond, of Buffalo, and William Kild, of Rochester, are stopping at the St. Nienolas Hotel.

THE WAR.

[CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.] COMMUNICATIONS.

"One who is willing to take part" in the formation of a regiment or even a brigade from among the members of our target companies is solicitous on account of their indifference to the present volunteer movement, and sug-gests an immediate meeting of the officers of those or-ganizations. The suggestion is a good one, as the disci-pline which the members of these companies have re-ceived previous to their annual parades would readily fit them for active service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. NEW YORK, April 25, 1861.

I see in the "Advice of an Old Soldier," in yesterday's HERALD, the necessity of our brave New Yorkers carrying HERALD, the necessity of our brave new torkers carrying india rubber to place under their blankets at hight, to keep the dampness from striking through. Please tell me where money can be sent for that purpose? There is not a mother, wife or eister but would feel happier if she knew that each one had one, with a copy of the "old Soldier's Advice" on the back of it.

A LADY SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1861. I am instructed by the commandant of the Third Light ram instructed by the commandant of the third light Rifle regiment of this city to request of you the kindness to publish in your valuable journal that all Rungarlaus, Germans, Danes, Irish, &c., who served with him in the Crimean war, will be gladly accepted by the commandant, Coionel De Korponey, by calling at the headquarters, Arch atreet, above Sixth street.

F. CURRAN PHILPOT, Adjutant Third Rifle Regt.
Col. G. De Korponey, Commandant.

AID FOR THE VOLUNTEERS. TO THE RUITOR OF THE HERALD.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT

On behalf of the organization to which I am attached I wish to contradict the statements that have appeared within the last two days, to the effect that we have been provided with quarters and food by the public author ties. Our quarters-268, 388 and 390 Pearl street-were procured through our own private exertion and inducare and of the two hundred and fifty blankets in our possession, forty were donated by Mr. A. T. Stewart: the rest we purchased. We have two hundred and sixty mattresses. One hundred and fifty were given us by Wm. Witters, of Canal street; we paid for the others. As for rations, we have never received a creamb or drop, from the Quartermaster's Department, but have paid cash at the restaurants therefor.

In addition to this we have given ald to other volunteer

associations. All the mousy expended has been through and by the subscriber; and all that he has received up to this date is \$275—the generous contributions of two personal friends.

ADDISON DOUGHERTY.

MEDICAL ATO IN THE WAR. TO B. D. MORGAN, ESQ., COVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW

YORK.

Dear Six-At a meeting of the medical and surgical staff of the New York Hospital, held on the 22a inst., the following resolution was presented by Dr. Valentine Mott, and unanimously adopted --

Most, and unanimously adopted.—

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to address the Governor of the State, tendering our services by delegation, from time to time, in sid of the surgeons of the volunteer forces of the state, in organizing or apperintending hespitals, or other similar services.

In accordance with the foregoing, the madersigned have been appointed a committee to inform you of its adoption, and to profer the services of themselves and their colleagues whenever they may be called for.

We desire it to be understood, however, by your Excellence that in this tendering their prefessional services in

We desire it to be understood, however, by your Excel-lency that in this tendering their prefessions services in the prospective exigencies of the country, the medical and surgleadath of the Hosman have no intention or op-sire to conflict in any minimer with the ordinary cuties of the regular army surgeons, but from a belief that their experience in the proper arrangement of mostivals might prove advantageous, and conduct to the countert and relief of the sets and wearded.

New York, April 20, 1861. State of New York, Elective Department,]

DEAR SHE-Your letter of the 23d last, transmitted Dear Size—Four letter or the zon last, transmitting a resolution not pied at a freeting of the mercual and aurgical staff of the New York Hespital, sendering their services "In also of the State," has been received by the towerner. In acknowledging its recept I am directed to express to you his thanks for your kindness. Withfurth respect, your bededent servant, J. H. LINSLY, Military Secretary.

Drs. Valentine Mort and Joseph E. Smith, New York.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON. Saturday morning Major Anderson visited the Jewish Temple Emanuel, in Twelfth street. A lecture was de lyered by Mr. DeCordova, very suitable to the occasion The subject was "War." At the couclusion of the ser vice, Major Anderson was introduced to the Rev. Dr. Ader and others by Mr. Lewis May. The Reverend Doctor then returned thanks to the Almishty for the safe delivery of the Major and his gallent command, and conladed with the Benediction, during which helpiaced his hands on the Major's head, which was very impressive. The organist then performed the national airs, during which many of the congregation shook hands with the Major, and many pleasant incidents to it peace. At his departure he was enthus astically beered.

He afterwards visited the studio of Mr., W. B. Powell,

n Twenty second street, to examine his large painting of othersy's victory on Lake Erio, ordered by the state of Gho. The Major was much croved by a sight of this painting, and expressed his gratification in terms nightly Anderson's health is yet suything but good, and

dering the letter part of Saturday the was engaged in his own spariments, at the Brevocrt House, writing letters such a garding a few friends.

Shoday Edger Anterson Espi his room during the whole of the nay, being very unwell, and the cough be too been trouned with the last week was much wrest. A few virture called at the Brownet House yesterday, but the Major was too unwell to receive them all.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

[From the Philadelphia Beiger, area 27.]

About 100 troops betraging to the regular server to this city yesterday afternoon, from Governs Island, New York, en route for Fort Delaware. In being no conveyance in that point vesterday, the triwing given quarters in the barnelman the Navy y by Captain Landber. The stem this Philade program to the Navy Yard genterday, for the purpose of the Navy Yard genterday, for the purpose of the lands of the co-nomodat of the purpose of the lands are now employed at the yard a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard, a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard, a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard, a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard, a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard, a posterior of lands are now employed at the yard. PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

seek of hands are now employed at the yard, a with by ourtog the day and the others at night.

OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. Washington a Comp of Armed Men-An army of Statem Thousand there Already-A Bengh Journey-The Bears of Dispetches all Right.

BELLEVILLE AND THURSDAY

Our reporter learned the following very interesting and important particulars from Mr. Coleman, a former citizen of New York, but new retired from business and residisg at 1,008 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. He arrived in that city last night about 11 o'clock, and was accomparied the whole distance from Washington by Messra McMahon and Bitting, also residents of Philadelphia.

Mesers. Colemna, McMahon and Bitting recognized sev eral of the Seventh regiment, who were quartered at their hotel (Willard's), and learning that the brave fel lows were terribly dry, they were requested to march up etairs to take a public drink in a private room. Not strange to say, to s man they complied, and, in the of Mr. Coleman, "We had a good time generally." Some of them had hard times and harder fare. One of them, a young man whom Mr. Coleman knew very well, took at geatleman up to his room, showed him a piece of bread and pork, the pork all fat, and remarked, "We have had this fare several days." A little incident which occurred has not been reported, and is well worth men tioning: When the Seventh regiment was marchine down Broadway, the day of their departure, a poor Irish man gave to Simeon Draper's son a fifty cent piece. They have a young boy, cloven or twelve years of age, whom they took with them from Jersey City, out of compassion,

they took with them from Jersey City, out of compassion, be having so father or mother. He has been furnished with a stit of clothes, and on Thursday sat down to dinner with the company. The read between Annapolis and Washington is now well guarded with solders, almost within halling distance, and a locometive with steam up is constantly on the read ready at a moment to back and take a train with we thousaid selders on board, at whatever port the alarm is given. A company of rean Bangers are employed in Washington as secuts and carriers of departments of the various departments. They are well mounted and armed, and their peculiar dress and picture-sque appearance give them the appearance of Italian brigands.

Messus Column, McMinhou and Bitting, were ready to stort home last Etonday, but up to Frinay morning at ten o'clock, there was no pessible menus of leaving Washington to trains passing through Baltimore, and the track from Annapolis Junction to Washington being torn up they however on Friday northing made a bargain with a man to carry them to Baltimore, for five dollars each.

man to carry them to Kathraore, for five dollars each. They arrived in that eity about seven o'clock in the ovening. Mr Coleman observed a special train with 2,700 soldiers on beard, bound for Washington. They were said to be two Now York regiments and a Boston regiment. They were seen near itheden-bourg. On arriving to Bultimore our Philadelphia friends leaned that a steamer (the Lancaster), would start on Friday morning for Hayre de Grace, and another three dollars such was paid for their massace to that have as well as

cottest a steamer (the Lancaster), would start on Friday morning for Havie de Grace, and another five declars each was paid for their passage to that place, as well as seventy five cents for dinner, the later day at twelve cents. When the beat was within five or six miles from Havie De Grace, a man approached in a small boat, and informed the captain that if he continued, his steamboat would be selved, and he would be arested. The craines were at once stopped, and the captain instantly gave orders for the return of the boat to Baltimore but he was surrounded by the passengers, who declared that if the boat was turned in that direction, they would take the command of her, and run her to have De Grace, so that he had better proceed quietly or be taken there with his roat by force. He at length prevailed, and when the Lancaster was within two miles of have not Grace, she was must by a small steamer, and received information that the might proceed, and arrived without further delay. The bearer of private despatches, who was on board, jumped into the small boat, in which the man was who gave the warning to the Seventh and effect due for the first hough the contract of row him ashore. He serviced some three or feet to the that the forces heat and conceived in gave the warning to the Seventh, and effered him five or fout hours to row him ashere. He serived some three or fout hours later than the former heat, and received a good laugh from the passengers. They numbered about sixty—leafy gentlemen, and the rest ladies. He met with another delay the day previous. There was no travelling from ansapolis junction to the Relay House, and he was compeled to wait there. On his arrival, he was searched, but the dispatches were not found, and they arrived safe with their bearer at Philadelphia last night.

Mr. Coleman states that there is full sixteen thousand solders in Washington. The train run over a man last night rear Chester, about one colock. He had come to see the train pass. Both his legs were cut of, Filling aim instantly. Nothing is known of him. The train was destained only a few minutes, and arrived at Philadelphia tained only a few minutes, and arrived at Philadelphia at 10.65 P. M.

The papers in Washington have suspended for want of The papers in Washington have auspended for want or paper—all except the Noticeal Inhiligencer. A wagon load of paper was met between Washington and Baltimore, also a drove of fat bulleces.

Mr. Coleman brought with him to Philadelphia about two hand ad letters from the members of the Seventh regiment to their friends in this city. They were mailed vested day morning for New York. He had also with him several letters for private persons, and he brought his own letter, mailed to his family a week ago.

THE WAY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT MUS

THE WAY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT MUSTER FOR ACTION.

[From the Williamsburg Times, April 27.]

A member of the second company of the Seventh regiment, Mr. J. K. Gittens, Jr., of this district, returned to this city has evening by the Batte, having been detailed to return to New York with private Postly, who was wounded by the notidental discharge of a pistot while in the care, passing from Annapolis to Washington. He left the regiment on the march to Washington, about twelve miles out of Annapolis the advance guars of the Ferenth, the second and sixth companies, started from Annapolis Weinessan monife, in the care, and rode about ten miles, were they adjuited, to march the remainder of the distance, about twenty-five miles, as the rails were torn up. The Massachusetts regiments were employed as has been hereofore stated, in relaying the railroad trace, for the passage of the cumpanents and beggage of the unitary. Mr. Gittens reports that the regiments had pretty hard times of the but they were in good spirits and determined. The secessionists were in pretty strong force in the helphbethrod, and no member of the military daved venture outside of the company of his companies. The seventh arrived at Annapolis just in time to take possession of the chart if they had been four hours mater it would have been in the hants of the rebels. The Seventh regiment has not been modested. On Tassach right the camp was rebels were ready to pick him of it he did. The Seventh arrived at Annapolis just in time to take possession of the place—if they had been four hours mater it would have been in the hank of the rebels. The Seventh regiment has not been molisted. On Thoshay high the camp was darown into a little fright, however. The Baitte and other schips in the harbor threw up signals about eleven c'clock, which, being seen by the camp, led them to suppose that the rebels were about to attack them. The whole camp were asleep except the guard, mean-actus of danger, but in seven minutes the eatire Seventh-regiment were in arms, fully quipped and ready for an angegement. Not much danger or supprising their fellows, Jell lawis. Upon private Pearly being wounded, are diffused was charged by the atomic Boston, which took hose seventh from Philacophia to Anapolis, to the Baltte, tring two miles outgled. The next morning, at ten o'clock, the Battle set sail for New York, whose she arrived last creating. The New York papers the according state that Hr. Gittons roturns on the lack list. Such is not the case. He is well, hearty, and in excellent spirits. He

case. He is well, hearty, and in erceign state that case. He is well, hearty, and in erceignt sports. He will return to the regiment in a few days, and will carry lotters from any of their friends here. Persons wishing to seed letters may leave them in the counting room of the Times office, where they will be called for by Mr. Gateus before he returns. TROOPS IN AND FOR WASH NOTON. A writer in the Providence Jewish has an article proving that the troops in Weshington or moving toward it new amount to 55,000 men. This is inclusive of 12,000 at Philadelphia, Farriaburg and Perrywithe The regiments reported as ready for transportation and awaiting orders amount to 18,000. Howen first class ocean steam ships are new engaged in transporting troops, stores, &c., from New York 10 Washington.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

the New York Herald-Edition for

Europe. The Cunard mall steamship Niagara, Capt. Moodle, will Wednesday for Liverpool. cave Boston on The mails for fourope will close in this atty to morrow afternoon, at a quarter-past one and at balf-past five s'clock, to go by radroad.

The Emerican Region of the Emisio will be published at eleven e'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the Eupermis Fermes or the Hanale

will combine the news received by mad and telegraph at the office during the provious week and up to the hour of Official Drawings of R. France & Co.'s

Cincan Lotteries — authorized by act of Assembly, passe clauser Lotteries — authorized by act of Assembly, passe fluency, 1850 Grants to run twenty years fluence County—Class 161. Drawn April 27, 1861.

2, 24, 7, 67, 36, 19, 59, 24, 77, 16, 32, 51.

GRAND CONSOLIDATIO—Class 13, Drawn April 27, 1861.

65, 63, 37, 64, 5, 66, 17, 36, 3, 74, 58, 72.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Managers, Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of Wood, Eddy & Co.'s ENVICEY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, EMPTORY, ESTA, CLAS, 20.—APRIZ, 1861. 1, 44, 16, 52, 28, 8, 75, 96, 68, 45, 10, 40. ENVICES, CLASS EVERAPPIZ, 1867.

10. 18. 19. 35. 42. 61. 41. 18. 50. 40. 14. 17. 33. Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to Covington, hy. or at Louis, Ma. Lotteries.

Mesers. WCCD, EDDY & CO, would most respectfully in-form the public that their several lettery grants do not ex-sive until the following periods.—The Deliware State Grant, will conditute to be drawn until the year 1892; the Missour-state Grant will continue until the year 1892; the Missour-let's took Grant until the rear 1897, and the business will be conducted until the explication of all those grants, with the erns promptimed that has characterized it for the last forty years under the management of our predecessors, Mosars, total & Methyler, Gregory & Co., J. W. Manry & Co., Grego-y & Exury, and the understance. WOOD, BODY & CO.,

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Reliable and instantaneous—Back or Brown. Fastory 51 Barday street, Soid and applied at W. A. BATCHELOWS, 16 Bond street.

Empire Sewing Machines.—The Cheap A Card.—The Indian Herb Doctor, F.

Crisendoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Tou-pees. The best in the world: who sain and retail, and the tye privately applied at No. 6 Aster House.